



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of equally important errors are revealed by the most superficial comparison of translation and original.

MARGARET FLOY WASHBURN.

Gustav Theodor Fechner. Von W. WUNDT. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1901.—pp. 92.

For the centenary of Fechner's birth, Wundt was chosen to deliver the commemorative address. The address has been published, together with a series of added comments and personal reminiscences, and an excellent picture of the Fechner monument in Leipzig. All who know anything of Fechner's colossal and painstaking work will read with delight Wundt's appreciative sketch of his long life devoted to science, philosophy, and religion. Particularly to the younger generation, who know Fechner only through two or three of his many published works, will this authoritative estimate of the man and his achievements be welcome, all the more as it is written by an intimate friend. Fechner's life, though outwardly uneventful, is exceedingly interesting; the early years of struggle and breaking toil, years devoted almost exclusively to scientific problems, the immense output, "at a moderate estimate, three or four volumes yearly," the final triumph, in the appointment to the professorship in physics, the failure of health, the partial loss of sight, the years of suffering that wrought out the philosopher, and the later period which saw the publication of various works on philosophy, psychophysics, biology, and æsthetics. Attention is called to Fechner's deep religious and poetical nature, his absolute scrupulousness and candor, and his freedom from bias and dogmatism. Wundt shows that the underlying thought in the *Zend-Avesta* and the *Elemente* was the same; a fact that the student of the *Psychophysik* is apt to overlook. The latter work was really designed as an empirical demonstration of the truth of the author's *Weltanschauung*, as an "inductive system of proof for his philosophy."

I. M. BENTLEY.

The Principles of Knowledge. With remarks on The Nature of Reality. By JOHNSON ESTEP WALTER. West Newton, Pa., Johnston & Penney, 1901.—pp. 302.

In this book Mr. Walter presents to the public the result of his belief that "since the idealistic diversion from Locke, led by Berkeley and Hume, there has remained an unfilled space for a consistent and adequate theory of a *posteriori* dualistic realism," and this work, he says, "may be regarded as, in part, an attempt to supply the proper theory." The author's views are to be elaborated in two volumes, the second of which is expected soon to follow, and to treat of the knowledge of the extra mental or external, and the extremes of knowledge. The present volume is divided into two books of six and five chapters respectively. These chapters deal with the following subjects: "Cognition of Present Mental States or Con-